

1-28-1963

## Kabul Times (January 28, 1963, vol. 1, no. 271)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

### YESTERDAY:

Maximum - 5°C.  
Minimum - 11°C.  
Sun sets today at 5-21 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-40 a.m.

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pami Cinema; Near  
Ariana Airport; Airlines  
Café  
PRICE Af. 1

VOL. I, NO. 271

KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1963 (DALW 8, 1341 S.H.)

## KENNEDY HOPES BETTER Denmark And INDIA TO PURSUE POLICY ATMOSPHERE WILL E.C.M. OF NON-ALIGNMENT PREVAIL AT TEST TALKS-Krag To Take Decision But Defence Strength Will After London Talks Be Built Up, Says Nehru

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy was reported yesterday to be hopeful that his decision to suspend underground nuclear tests would improve the atmosphere of the present series of East-West test ban talks.

### Soviet Troops In Cuba

### RUSK EXPRESSES CONCERN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, (AP).—The US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, said yesterday the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba and are due to resume in New York tomorrow.

In a nationwide television interview he said there were four relatively small, but heavily armed Soviet combat units in Cuba.

There have been some indication from the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, that portions of the Soviet military forces will be removed from Cuba in due course.

Mr. Rusk is due to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in closed session today on the Soviet military build-up in Cuba.

### Lisbon Students Boo Rector

LISBON, Jan. 28, (AP).—Prof. Paulo Cunha, a former Portuguese Foreign Minister and presently Rector of Lisbon University, was booed early yesterday by more than 1,000 angry students protesting against Government policy on student affairs.

Pandemonium broke out at a student ball at the university. Prof. Cunha and the students' leaders engaged in a harsh exchange of words over the possibility of creating associations among students. Prof. Cunha was defending the Government's stand on the students' issue, when shouts of "give us freedom of expression" broke out.

Mr. Albert Teixeira Ribeiro, a leader of the University students, asked the Rector, and through him the Government, to allow Portuguese students to celebrate the International Day of Students on March 24.

Last year police and students clashed at the university after the Government prevented the students from celebrating international day.

### Jordanians Withdraw From Kuwait

AMMAN, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Jordanian troops in the Arab League Security forces have begun to withdraw from Kuwait. The first group of 50 soldiers arrived here by air on Saturday night, and the withdrawal will be completed by the end of the month.

PARIS, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Jens Otto Krag, Danish Prime Minister said yesterday that his Government would not take a decision on its relations with the Common Market until he had seen Mr. Harold Macmillan in London later this week.

Mr. Krag said he explained this clearly on Saturday to General de Gaulle when the French President told him that, if Britain's entry application failed, Denmark could have full or associate Market membership, which would cover agriculture.

He said he had emphasized to General de Gaulle that Denmark considered it very important that Britain should enter the Market as soon as possible.

Mr. Krag said the President spoke of his conviction that the time must come when both the Americans and the Soviets would withdraw from Europe.

General de Gaulle said this prospect called for new groupings of European nations which were formerly unthinkable.

Hence today the close union of France and Germany, and hence no doubt tomorrow the Union of Europe and Britain, the President said.

(See also back page)

### AFRIDI TRIBAL JIRGA'S DECISION

KABUL, Jan. 28.—A report from Tirah in Northern Pakhtunistan says that all divines, elders and chieftains of the Afridi tribes in a recent jirga unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the Afridis would oppose unitedly and with determination all and any attempts made by the Government of Pakistan to violate Afridi territory. The resolution also said that any Afridi found supporting Pakistan would be considered to be an enemy of his people and punished accordingly.

The President on Saturday ordered a halt to the Nevada tests during the current negotiations, but made it clear that he would not accept an indefinite moratorium.

The test ban talks between Britain, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union were held here last week and are due to resume in New York tomorrow.

Mr. Kennedy is also reported to be encouraged by the prospects for creating a NATO multilateral nuclear force, even though France has refused to join it. Mr. Livingston Merchant left here yesterday to visit Paris as special envoy for talks on the proposed force.

It is understood that Mr. Kennedy is gloomy about the chance of persuading President de Gaulle to yield on his stand against Britain joining the Common Market.

His mounting concern over General de Gaulle's policies was emphasized with Saturday's disclosure that he had asked West Germany to avoid any agreement with France that would damage the Atlantic alliance and set back the cause of European unity.

The President was said to have told Herr Heinrich Knappstein, West German Ambassador, last Wednesday that he was pleased General de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer had furthered Franco-German reconciliation with their Paris treaty.

But he was reported to have added that he hoped this reconciliation would not create a community of two within the Common Market Six.

## ARCTIC WEATHER TAKES HEAVY TOLL IN U.S.A. AND JAPAN

LONDON, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Arctic conditions have killed 152 people in the United States and at least 58 in Japan, it was reported yesterday as a partial thaw crept over Europe's Western fringe.

Reuters correspondents reported:

NEW YORK. Arctic air kept temperatures below freezing in much of the United States yesterday as the death toll due to cold rose to 152 for the past week. Snow fell over most of the northeast, with more than three inches in New York during the night. Thunderstorms swept Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

TOKYO: At least 58 people were

killed and the same number injured in the heaviest snowfall recorded since 1882 in Japan.

Police reported that the storm now in its 15th day was still raging along the Japan sea coast of Honshu. They said most of the deaths were due to houses and other buildings collapsing under the weight of snow.

LONDON: Britain's thaw, after more than a month of freezing temperatures continued yesterday.

With the temperature at nearly 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4-1/2 degrees Centigrade), the danger of floods has been anticipated in its 35th day of Arctic weather.

### Be Built Up, Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, yesterday stressed his Government's determination to pursue the policy of non-alignment, whatever happened.

Mr. Nehru told a closed meeting of Congress M.P.'s that recent reverses suffered by Indian troops did not amount to national humiliation.

What was needed was self-reliance and a spirit of "non-submission". The clash with China had jolted India, which was determined to resist and not submit, Mr. Nehru said.

Addressing a rally of the National Cadet Corps, Mr. Nehru said India was determined to rapidly build up her defence strength to check any future invasion.

He urged Indians to make their country so strong "that no one dare insult us or invade our motherland again."

Nations that became soft and complacent lost their freedom, Mr. Nehru warned.

### Secession From Federation

#### Nkumbula's Comment

KITWE, Northern Rhodesia, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Harry Nkumbula, one of the two leaders of the African coalition Government in Northern Rhodesia, said here yesterday that Mr. R. A. Butler, British Minister for Central African Affairs, would not stand in the way of the territory's secession from the Rhodesian Federation if African Ministers insisted on it.

In a television interview here he said Mr. Butler had given this assurance during his recent talks in Northern Rhodesia and had told the African leaders he was no longer prepared to impose political systems on them.

Mr. Nkumbula, whose African National Congress is in coalition with Mr. Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party, said that any future A.N.C. alliance with the United Federal Party (of Sir Roy Welensky) was out of the question.

### DRIVE AGAINST PIRATES

#### SINGAPORE, Jan. 28, (Reuter).

Lieutenant-General Alfredo Santos, Philippines Armed Forces Chief of Staff, said here yesterday that his country and Indonesia had agreed to start "our drive to eradicate pirates and smugglers."

General Santos, who made a brief stop here on his way home from a visit to Jakarta, said he and President Sukarno had "arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the people behind the Brunei revolution were perfectly justified in the attitude they have taken."

### Tunisia-Algeria Dispute

#### MOROCCAN MINISTER'S MEDIATION EFFORTS

ALGIERS, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—M. Ahmed Balafrej, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, arrived here from Tunis yesterday to mediate between Tunisia and Algeria. He had talks on Saturday with President Bourguiba of Tunisia in a bid to patch up Algerian-Tunisian differences.

M. Balafrej said on arrival here: "Let us hope that the clouds will disperse, for the peoples of North Africa aspire to a United Maghreb (Arab West)."

The Tunisian Ambassador to Algiers flew home on January 19. M. Bourguiba had alleged that Algeria had provided a "refuge for the enemies of Tunisia." The Algerian Foreign Minister, M. Mohammed Khemisti, announced next day that his Government had recalled the head of its diplomatic mission in Tunis.

### British Trade Union Leaders In Rome

ROME, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Three British trade union leaders arrived here yesterday for talks on the British bid to enter the Common Market.

They were Mr. Frank Cousins, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, Mr. Harry Douglass, General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Mr. Sidney Greene, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

They will meet leaders of Italy's Christian Democrat Trade Union Organization today to discuss employment, agricultural, political and economic aspects of the position.

COPENHAGEN: Icebreakers tried to freeze ships trapped between Denmark and Southern Sweden.

WARSAW: Snowstorms paralysed road traffic in south-east Poland as the country went into its 35th day of Arctic weather.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 28, 1963

SUSPENSION OF  
U.S. TESTS

Close on the heels of the Soviet acceptance of the principle of on-site inspections Mr. Kennedy's announcement suspending underground tests during the present three-Power nuclear discussions is indeed a right step in the direction of an agreement.

Mr. Kennedy's gesture will no doubt have a favourable impact on the discussions which will be resumed in New York on Tuesday. It is obvious that the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union feel that the nuclear test talks are serious and that nothing should be done to jeopardize the favourable environment. What actually is required now is some real concessions on both sides. The Western side, which has been insisting on about 10 on-site inspections, and the Soviet Union, which has accepted three such inspections a year, should meet half way and thus agree to end all tests for all time.

Mr. Kennedy has reiterated U.S. determination not to accept an indefinite moratorium, but let us hope that the New York talks will break the long stalemate and show some progress instead of getting bogged down to give an occasion for either the U.S.A. or the Soviet Union to resort again to underground or any other testing.

The nuclear race has, even some years ago, yielded place to the space race. Probes into the universe have revealed the smallness of the world and made power politics pale into insignificance. The Soviets' Mars shot is on its course. The Americans are working on projects intended to land a man on the moon in a few years. Instead of duplicating efforts and energies on parallel projects if both nuclear and space Powers co-ordinate their co-operation much better results in much quicker time can be obtained. For this all outstanding problems between the two Big Powers should be solved. And the most important of these is the nuclear test ban. It is hoped that with the concessional mood on either side it will not be long before agreement banning all tests is reached.

## Faculty Of Islamic Law

This Faculty was established in 1951 for the purpose of training religious scholars of Islamic jurisprudence. Students of this Faculty were selected from graduates of the School of Law, foreign languages taught at the Faculty are Arabic as the first language. This means that the graduates of this Faculty know long as this programme was followed the fundamentals of Western Law and Islamic Law, and while conversant with the Arabic language, they also understand elementary English.

The Faculty provided 164 graduates to Kabul University during the period 1954-1960; they are now serving in various capacities in Afghan law-courts and as teachers. Figures showing the number of graduates of the Faculty on a year-wise basis are as follows:

First Term-1954  
Second Term-1955  
Third Term-1956  
Fourth Term-1957  
Fifth Term-1958  
Sixth Term-1959  
Seventh Term-1960

The Programme and Curriculum of the Faculty at its beginning: (1) Fiqh (Islamic Law); (2) El-Adab (Etiquette); (3) El-Nahv (Syntax); (4) El-Balagh (Eloquence); (5) Qawaid (Fundamental Rules); (6) Qawaid (Oratory); (7) El-Khitaba (Oratory); (8) Kabul University a revised four-year course was prepared and enforced in the Faculty.

(To be Continued)

## Nationalist Struggle In Angola

No end is yet in sight in the fight for Angola, now being carried on for 22 months with unequal means between 50,000 Portuguese soldiers and the nationalists in the jungle.

The nationalists, being supplied through the Congo and of late also receiving growing support from Algeria, continue to rule wide regions in the north of the tropical country and now and then still advance up to 150 kilometres and less towards Luanda, the capital, where 350,000 inhabitants live in a situation similar to that of a field camp.

In the west Luanda is protected by the Atlantic Ocean against a surprise attack by the jungle warriors, whereas a barbed wire fence, flooded by huge lights at night time, is guarding the city from all other sides.

Nobody can say exactly how many people have lost their lives since the March 14, 1961 when the Portuguese were hit by the first surprise attack of the nationalists.

According to unofficial estimates about 1,000 Europeans and 10,000 Africans have been killed since then.

But no military command and no official authority is releasing information.

But of late, permission to leave the city is given to selected foreign journalists who have strong nerves and are likely to bring back "objective reports" in keeping with Portuguese opinion.

These journalists register that there can be no talk about a peaceful situation.

Once the controls at the barbed wire fence have been passed, nationalist units could appear any moment out of the high grass, Similar to South Africa, Angola Open with a total of 293.

(12) Obligatory Law; (13) Principles of Islamic Law; (14) Tarikh-e-Tashriyya; (15) Tafseer (Commentary on the Holy Koran); (16) Principles of Tafseer; (17) Modern Logic.

The above programme was, at that time, taught in the First and Second Classes during the First Term of the Faculty because so long as this programme was followed the fundamentals of Western Law and Islamic Law, and while conversant with the Arabic language, they also understand elementary English.

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(To be Continued)

The latest issue of the science magazine is just out. The magazine which is published once every quarter, carries in its present issue interesting articles on the importance of paleontology bio-chemistry and the reptiles in Afghanistan. The profile of a famous Afghan scientist-philosopher, Mr. Habibullah Kakar, also appears in the same issue of the magazine. Other articles deal with radio-isotopes in diagnosing various diseases; zoology in Afghanistan; the causes of earthquakes etc.

Another article deals with some important points about canal operation and maintenance necessary for Afghanistan. This article is written by Lee Chow, an irrigation engineer in charge of the FAO irrigation team.

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said:

President Kennedy has received a report from Dr. Adenauer saying that the latter's efforts to get Britain into the European Common Market have not yielded positive results.

While discussing this subject, it may be stated that in the opinion of those who are following developments very closely, Britain's admission into the Common Market is of quite a different complexion; in other words, they think that Britain's membership will further on take the form of leadership of the Market.

These fears are based upon the fact that in the past the United Kingdom has on many an occasion succeeded in pushing its way to the front at the cost of other European Powers. The Common Market holds great importance and that is why they are reluctant to grant concessions or any favourable position to any country in this Union. This is the reason why some members of the European Common Market look with trepidation upon Britain's entry into the Market on terms, which in their view, are exceptionally favourable. In addition to this, there may be other causes for opposition to Britain's inclusion in the European Market, but the only thing one can do at this juncture is to wait and watch for the final outcome of the struggle between Britain and those who oppose her admission into the European Common Market.

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THE PRESS AND  
RADIO  
AT A GLANCE

Pointing out the advantages of fasting the daily Islah of yesterday said in its editorial that apart from developing a strong will power keeping fast will also make it possible for the rich and the wealthy to realize the hardships of the poor and be more generous towards helping him in the future.

Yesterday's Islah also carried the translation of an article by the West German Economics Minister, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, on planning in Europe. The main theme of the article is the utility of planning in a large scale economic development. The West German economist seems to be of the opinion that free competition and well defined economic principles will do more for the general progress of the European Community than any amount of long-term planning; for no plan he says has ever been implemented the way it was envisaged at the beginning and without undergoing changes.

The latest issue of the science magazine is just out. The magazine which is published once every quarter, carries in its present issue interesting articles on the importance of paleontology bio-chemistry and the reptiles in Afghanistan. The profile of a famous Afghan scientist-philosopher, Mr. Habibullah Kakar, also appears in the same issue of the magazine. Other articles deal with radio-isotopes in diagnosing various diseases; zoology in Afghanistan; the causes of earthquakes etc.

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RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.=10-30. GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 31 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
7-00-7-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
7-30-8-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;  
article on "Afghanistan today"  
6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.  
Western Music:  
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.  
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.  
11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed  
programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

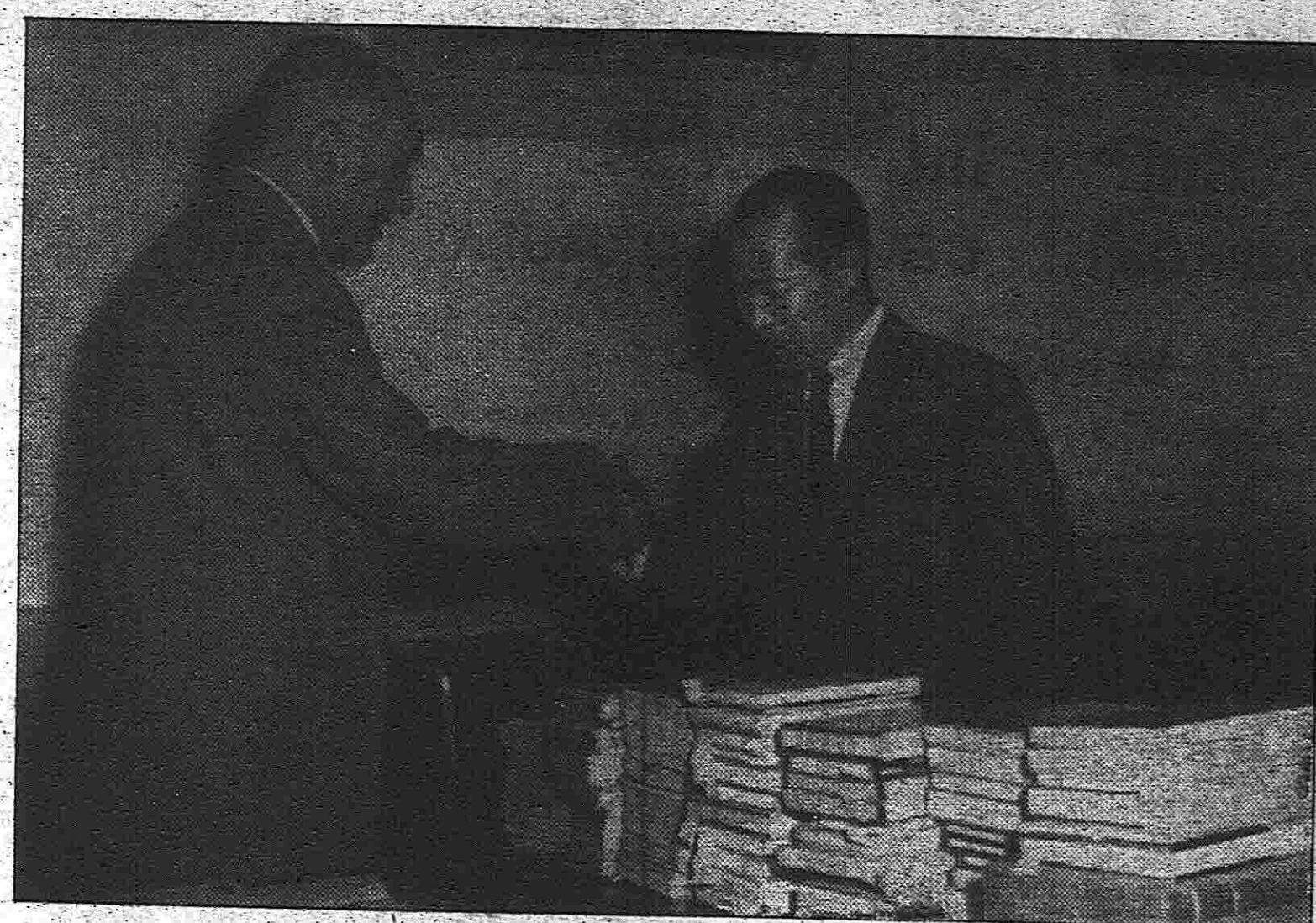
Kabul-Delhi:  
Dep. 10:00; Arr. 16:40.  
Kabul-Beirut:  
Dep. 11:00; Arr. 19:10.  
ARRIVALS:  
Kandahar-Kabul:  
Dep. 7:30; Arr. 9:30.

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Police 20150-24041  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Airport 22318  
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Bakhtar Phone No. 22619  
Rona Phone No. 20537



Mr. Kenichiro Kondo, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Kabul, yesterday presented to Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education, a number of books in English about Japan's culture and civilization. The volumes have been presented for the Ministry of Education's Library. While making the presentation, Mr. Kondo expressed his thanks for the scholarships awarded by Afghanistan to Japanese students for studies in the Pakhtu language.

TWO STORIES ABOUT TWO  
GHAZNAVIDE MONARCHS

By A. A. KOHZAD

Rulers of the Ghaznavide dynasty are reputed not only for their statesmanship, but also for the close attention paid by them to the welfare of their subjects and the actions of Government officials. The history of this great House contains many stories in this regard. It is, for example, said that Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was in the habit of leaving his palace some evenings in disguise with the purpose of visiting the remotest lanes and corners of his vast capital and observing for himself if the people were happy and contented and whether they were harassed by the officials. and, after replacing the gold with copper coins had it mended by a master craftsman. The problem Ghazni to equal his artistry, to this question the old man replied in the negative. He was then shown the carpet and asked if he had repaired it; he replied "Yes". The Sultan then asked him to try to recall if he had mended lately any bag containing money. The man replied that he did repair a green-coloured bag belonging to the Kazi. The bag was brought to him and he pointed out the invisible slash in one place, which he said, he had repaired. The Sultan thereupon asked the Kazi to be brought in. The miserably confessed his crime and returned the gold to its rightful owner. The Sultan dismissed the recovered the bag from the Kazi, slit in such a way that no one traced but when I opened it at home I could ever suspect the damage to coins, but the same number of copper ones. When I protested to the Kazi against this trick, he he quietly examined the carpet.

The latter, upon being summoned to the Court, was asked whether he knew of anyone in Ghazni to equal his artistry. To this question the old man replied in the negative. He was then shown the carpet and asked if he had repaired it; he replied "Yes". The Sultan then asked him to try to recall if he had mended lately any bag containing money. The man replied that he did repair a green-coloured bag belonging to the Kazi. The bag was brought to him and he pointed out the invisible slash in one place, which he said, he had repaired. The Sultan thereupon asked the Kazi to be brought in. The miserably confessed his crime and returned the gold to its rightful owner. The Sultan dismissed the recovered the bag from the Kazi, slit in such a way that no one traced but when I opened it at home I could ever suspect the damage to coins, but the same number of copper ones. When I protested to the Kazi against this trick, he he quietly examined the carpet.

It is said that one day a man servant seeing the gashed carpet complained to the Sultan saying in the morning panicked with fear that he had delivered a sealed bag, that he might be accused of containing two thousand gold damaging it. So thinking, he hurried to the best darning-an old man famed for his clever needle-work-in town. The expert on a short trip. "Upon returning work-in town. The expert recovered the bag from the Kazi, slit in such a way that no one traced but when I opened it at home I could ever suspect the damage to coins, but the same number of copper ones. When I protested to the Kazi against this trick, he he quietly examined the carpet.

The second story is about Sultan Ibrahim, son of Sultan Masoud II. It is said that once no bread could be found in the city. (Contd. on page 4)

## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney

THE BIRTH OF  
HOLLYWOOD

MANY Cassandras in recent years have been busy writing obituaries for glamorous Hollywood, others claimed time and again that the great fame of that illusion factory in California is fading away ever faster, for various reasons: the keen competition of television and taxation have made great stars, and with them the great production companies, looking for new working fields in all parts of the world, particularly in Europe. Other critics have optimistically prophesied a comeback for Hollywood. For these reasons it is certainly interesting to look back to the years of foundation, to the age of the flickering "Film Gold Rush", when the first few dream factories were created in the hot sand deserts of California from the smallest beginnings, shaping the future metropolis and capital of the entire film industry in the world.

This year the oldest film company in all of America, Universal, could commemorate its 50th anniversary, half a century of activity, and, therefore, half a century of international film history can be reviewed. Some of the more interesting stages and phases of this very long and successful road indicate the great power of attraction of films as a medium of entertainment. Today it is even regarded to be a modern mass communication medium still holding the magnificent No. 1 position and in spite of its recent decline it is expected to retain this position for a long time to come. Actually it was one man who started it all, to whom, in the last resort, Hollywood owes its glamorous rise.

His name is Carl Laemmle, a true Swabian, born in 1869 in the quaint town of Laupheim in Wuerttemberg, a man with very little money, but with an iron will to make some. To make his fortune he crossed the Atlantic to the New World, then highly regarded in Europe as the land of the unlimited opportunities. Son Carl Laemmle was the owner of several fun-fair booths which developed in entertainment-starved late 19th century like mushrooms after a warm summer rain. At a very early stage this pioneer of success and dower of fortune began to realize that the first experiments made with "living pictures", as offered by "cinematography" could prove to be a sensational future product for a new mass entertainment, for the same kind of public that flocked to the great fun-fairs. Thus Carl Laemmle became the first cinema owner, and the money which he earned with his fun-fair cinema made him also become a producer and owner of a film-releasing firm. This really set him going. (To be concluded)

BIG RECEPTION FOR  
YOUNG SOVIET POETS

MOSCOW, Jan. 28, (Tass).—Young Soviet poets for the third time in a month yesterday drew an audience of 12,000 in the sport palace here.

It said Muscovites tried to buy extra tickets to hear six young poets read their works. Bulat Okudzhava, who read verses and sang to his own guitar accompaniment, was a big success. All tickets had been sold for readings next Saturday and Sunday, when young poets will again appear in the sport palace.

ACRA, Jan. 28, (Reuters).—Ghana's third deep-sea harbour is to be built at Ada, in east Ghana, as soon as the Volta river hydro-electric scheme is completed. Mr. Welbeck, Executive Secretary of the ruling People's Convention Party said here on Saturday.



## Controversy Over A Letter

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, (AP).—A letter released by the United Nations during the height of the Katanga crisis has touched off a controversy which refuses to die.

The authenticity of the document has been widely challenged and defended, and many questions remain unanswered. Those who have the answers are in remote and widely scattered parts of Katanga.

The letter, purportedly written by eight South Katanga tribal chiefs, came into U.N. hands under rather mysterious circumstances. The question is: Did they actually write it or authorize the use of their names?

Some Katanga leaders and critics of the United Nations think that the letter is a fake. They have accused the United Nations of forging it in an attempt to weaken the position of Katanga's Moise Tshombe who at that time was still-refusing to capitulate.

The letter announced that the chiefs—including the father-in-law of Mr. Tshombe—were switching their support from Mr. Tshombe to the Central Congo Government. It called for the arrest of Mr. Tshombe and his sessionist aides.

U.N. officials say they believed the letter genuine when they made it public and they still stick to this position despite reported denials by some of the chiefs. A spokesman said: "To the best of our knowledge, the letter is authentic."

## Doping In Sports: Study Body Suggested

URIAGE LES BAINS, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—A conference of athletes, doctors and lawyers yesterday condemned the use of rugs in athletics and called for the setting up of an international commission to study the problem of doping in sport.

It carried by 115 votes to three a motion which said doping warrants "the disciplinary jurisdiction of every sporting federation or organization."

The two-day conference here, which ended yesterday, followed incidents during last year's Tour de France Cycle Race, when some cyclists who took "pep" pills after one stage were unable to continue next day.

The delegates said the commission, to meet within a month, should study the behaviour of the sportsman in competitive conditions and promote the principle of a "rational preparation" for the athlete. It should publish regularly, through a permanent commission, means used for doping and methods of discovering them.

## Saving Talks On U.K.'s Kabul News In Entry Into E.C.M.

### COMPROMISE GERMAN FORMULA BEING DISCUSSED

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Edward Heath and Professor Ludwig Erhard, West German Vice-Chancellor, met here last night for talks at which authoritative sources said, a compromise proposal for saving the negotiations on Britain's entry into Europe was being discussed.

The proposal due to be put by the West German delegation at today's meeting of the Six aims at giving the 15-month-old negotiations a new lease of life in face of the French demand for their immediate suspension.

While full details of the German formula are still secret, diplomatic observers felt the chances of it being accepted were slim.

Professor Erhard, who will be joined today by Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, the Foreign Minister, told reporters on his arrival he was not optimistic

—"The situation is extremely serious, for the whole of Europe and the Atlantic Community."

Mr. Spaak, in a radio interview yesterday said it could be asked whether a decision to suspend the talks with Britain, as proposed by France, would not have to be unanimous if it was to be valid, and whether the other five Market members should continue the negotiations without France.

Mr. Heath, who will be watching the meeting of the Six from the sidelines, said: "What is really important is that this week's meetings will have a very great influence on the future of Europe and the sort of Europe we want to see."

#### A Strong Europe

Mr. Heath said on arrival here that Britain wanted to play a full part in "a strong and prosperous Europe" and that is why she wanted the negotiations on her entry into the six-nation community to succeed.

President de Gaulle's offer to open the doors of the Common Market to Denmark regardless of the negotiations with Britain—evoked a cautious reception from Danish politicians and in the Press in Copenhagen yesterday.

Spokesmen for both parties in the ruling coalition said they had no mandate to enter the Market without Britain.

Mr. Erik Eriksen, former Prime Minister and leader of the Agrarian liberals, said President de Gaulle's statement in Paris on Saturday to the Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Jens Otto Krag, had given Denmark the freedom of movement she desired.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Per Haekkerup, a Social Democrat, commented: "For us it is decisive that Britain joins." Any solution that did not result in a wider European Market must be temporary, he added.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, (AP).—Thirteen thousand longshoremen worked overtime yesterday to clear the port of a month-long backlog of ships and cargo resulting from the dock strike.

## Haunted House: Family Sleeps In Rail Station

LONDON, Jan. 28, (Reuter).

—A family of three were sleeping in a railway station waiting room last night because they think their house is haunted.

Mr. Ronald Bush, 26, his wife, Anne, 22, and her mother, Mrs. Barbara Basted, 48, have sworn they will never return to the rented ten-room house.

Mrs. Basted said she has seen an elderly, white-haired, bearded naval man in the house, has smelled pipe tobacco although nobody smokes, and has heard strange noises.

Mrs. Bush said she heard a baby crying and footsteps on the stairs, and smelled strange odours.

Police spent the week-end tearing up floorboards and inspecting cupboards and walls, but found nothing.

## U.K.'S FIRST ATOMIC SUBMARINE

GLASGOW, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Britain's first nuclear powered submarine, Dreadnought, arrived in the River Clyde here yesterday for her first extensive series of trials.

The submarine entered Rothesay Bay, her Scottish base for the trials, amid thick fog. She remained on the surface.

## Ghaznavide Monarchs

(Contd from Page 3)

be found in the bakeries in Ghazni and, therefore, the citizens were in dire straits. The matter came to the Sultan's ears, who asked that all bakers in town should be brought before him. Upon being asked why they had no bread in their shops, the bakers replied that the Royal bakers were acquiring each and every load of flour coming to the city, saying: "These are the Sultan's orders."

Sultan Ibrahim smelled foul play on the part of the Chief Baker of the palace, had him trampled under the feet of an elephant and the body then displayed on the pachyderm's tusks throughout the city of Ghazni to serve as a lesson to black-marketers and hoarders.

History says that by the evening of the same day every bakery had fifty maunds of bread ready to sell to the public.



#### PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. Russian film **THE PLANET OF STORMS** with translation in Persian.

#### KABUL CINEMA:

At 3-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. Russian film **THE STORY OF A MISERABLE** with translation in Persian.

#### BEHZAD CINEMA

At 3-30 and 10-30 p.m. Russian film **SPONGE HUNTERS** with translation in Persian.

#### ZAINAB CINEMA:

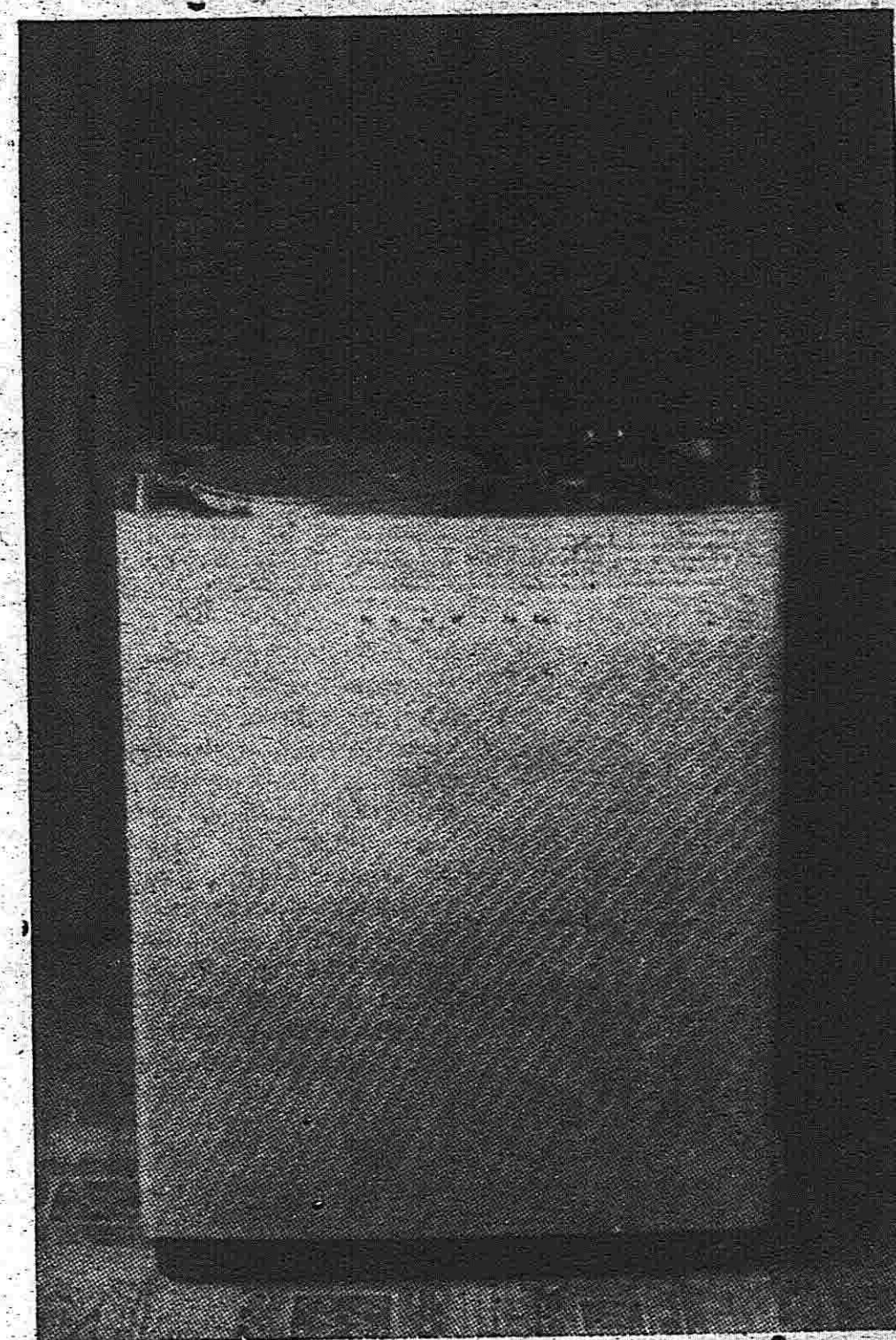
At 3-30, and 10-00 p.m. American film **PLEASE DO NOT EAT DAISIES**.

## ADMINISTRATION OF MUSEUMS

KABUL, Jan. 28.—The provincial museums are now being administered under the supervision of the Central Museum in Kabul. Mr. Motamedi, Director-General of Museums in the Ministry of Education who had gone to Mazar-e-Sharif to look into the provincial museum there said on his return to Kabul, that the museum in Mazar contained over 700 rare pieces of which some of the manuscripts make the museum of special importance.

Mr. Motamedi added that the mint collection belonging to various eras were also stored in the museum adding that plans were under way to find a better building for the museum and further develop it.

They are Mr. George Brown, Deputy Leader of the party, Mr. Harold Wilson, Labour's "shadow" Foreign Secretary and Mr. James Callaghan, "shadow" Chancellor of the Exchequer.



German-made diesel stove; very economic and healthy. No smoke. Consumes less than a gallon in 24-hours.

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